

## 1,400,000 eligible voters in Histadrut

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. — More than 3,000 polling booths, spread along the 1,000 kms. from the northernmost points of Galilee and the Golan to Sharm el-Sheikh in Sinai, will open their gates to the Histadrut voters at 7 a.m. today.

There are close to 1,400,000 eligible voters, or 800,000 more than in the 1973 elections. If the turnout at the polls in 1973 are used as an indicator, only 68 per cent of those eligible will vote today.

Today will be a half-holiday for most workers. Heaviest voting for the Histadrut is generally during the evening hours.

## Poll may link DMC to Likud

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT, Post Political Reporter

Today's Histadrut elections are likely to greatly influence the government's capability to implement its social and economic policies.

There is also speculation that the outcome could influence the Democratic Movement for Change to join Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government. If the DMC can tip the scales between the Alignment and the Likud in the Histadrut, the government may be tempted to compromise on political issues to ensure cooperation from the labour federation.

Even if the DMC will not be in a position to tip the scales, and the Alignment emerges as the biggest party, the Likud may seek DMC support to narrow the Alignment's lead. The Histadrut derives its power from the fact that 80 per cent of the salaried workers are members and because it also controls major industries and other economic enterprises, accounting for nearly a quarter of the country's domestic product.

Alignment MK Micha Harish noted yesterday that "no body can conduct an economic policy without taking the labour federation's policies into account. British government attempts to rule without the trade unions' consent ended with the Wilson government's downfall in 1964 and the Heath government's subsequent failure," Harish recalled.

Some Alignment and Likud sources expected serious government-Histadrut confrontations, if the former wins today's elections.

"There is an unavoidable confrontation on the horizon," a source close to an outgoing Alignment minister said yesterday. If the Alignment wins about half the votes it will be prompted to wage a tough and

The three main candidates for the post of secretary-general are the incumbent Yeruham Meshel, Meir Amit of the DMC and the Likud's controversial David Levi.

Forecasters, based on two public opinion polls, are that the Alignment will lose ground. But opinions differ on just how much. A nine per cent decline of the Alignment would be sufficient for the party to lose the absolute majority it has held — almost undisputed — throughout the 57 years of the federation since its founding in Haifa in 1920.

In 1973 the Alignment gained 54.30 per cent of the electorate. Combined with minority supporters and "surpluses" (i.e., votes cast for parties which did not clear the minimum barriers) the Alignment eventually secured 63.46 per cent of the vote. The Likud-Liberal secured 22.74 and gain of 10 per cent would bring them to 32-33 per cent.

There are 1,501 seats in the Histadrut conference, which, in turn, will field the 501 members of the Histadrut council. At the top of the hierarchy are the 167-seat executive committee ("parliament") — its 21-man central committee ("cabinet") — and ultimately, the top figure, the secretary-general.

Today's weather — warm and sunny — will favour the voters. Voters who have not been notified of the location of their polls can obtain this information at the nearest local labour council. They will vote in separate ballot boxes for the Histadrut and local labour council.

People away from home will be able to vote at the nearest polling station in a procedure similar to that of soldiers voting for the Knesset. They will put their ballot in a second sealed envelope. These votes will be counted later.

Television will attempt to repeat the election results. The Histadrut election results, based on 50 sample polls at which voters will be asked to indicate their choice of one of the 11 competing parties. The TV results are expected to be broadcast shortly after 11 p.m.

(See advertisement, Page 5)

## 3,000 French police protecting Brezhnev

By JACK MAURICE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Newly-elected Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived in France yesterday to be greeted by a 101-gun salute and the threat of widespread demonstrations in protest against discriminatory treatment of Jews and dissidents in the Soviet Union.

More than 3,000 police are on duty to protect the Soviet leader from outbreaks of hostility during his two-day visit.

The French authorities have banned demonstrations scheduled in the Paris streets today which will coincide with Brezhnev's drive through the city to lay a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb beneath the Arc de Triomphe and to attend a party at the Soviet Embassy.

Not since the funeral ceremonies for De Gaulle in 1970, for which 12,000 policemen were mustered to protect the world's chiefs of state, have so many bodyguards been ordered into the streets in and around Paris.

In order to keep the Soviet president away from his critics, he is being lodged in stately Rambouillet Castle 40 kms. from the city. He will hold a series of talks there with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who welcomed him yesterday at Orly Airport, on the proliferation of nuclear weapons, East-West détente and Franco-Soviet relations.

Security forces tightened their watch after an anonymous telephone call warned of a commando attack timed to coincide with Brezhnev's arrival. But there were no incidents at the airport.

Dozens of houses along the route from the airport to Rambouillet were searched by police before his aircraft landed with an escort of French Air Force Mirage warplanes.

Police chiefs, who had to cope with a series of anti-Brezhnev demonstrations here last week, say they do not expect their ban on public protests against Brezhnev's presence in France to be totally respected.

## Knesset supports Begin cabinet 63-53

The Knesset after midnight voted into office a Likud-National Religious Party coalition headed by Menachem Begin.

The vote was 63 against 53. Those voting in favour were Likud, National Religious Party, Aguda, Moshe Dayan and Shmuel Flato Sharon.

Against were the Alignment, DMC, Rakah, Shelli, Gideon Hausner and Shulamit Aloni.

After announcement of the vote, each member of the new government took the oath of office and took his seat.

• Menachem Begin, 64, Prime Minister  
• Simha Ehrlich, 62, Minister of Finance  
• Ezer Weizman, 53, Minister of Defence  
• Moshe Dayan, 62, Minister of Foreign Affairs

• Yosef Burg, 68, Minister of the Interior (and police)  
• Yigal Horowitz, 59, Minister of Industry and Commerce (and tourism)

• Ariel Sharon, 49, Minister of Agriculture  
• Ze'evulun Hammer, 41, Minister of Education and Culture

• Gideon Patt, 44, Minister of Construction and the Environment

• Yitzhak Moda'i, 51, Minister of Energy and Infrastructure  
• Aharon Abu-hatzela, 39, Minister of Religious Affairs  
• David Levi, 40, Minister of Absorption  
• Eliezer Shostak, 66, Minister of Health



Menachem Begin leaves Beit Hanaasi yesterday morning, after informing President Katsir that he had succeeded in assembling a Knesset majority. (Rahamim Yisrael)

## Change-of-guard at defence

By HIRSH GOODMAN, Post Military Correspondent

Shimon Peres will hand over the Defence Ministry to the Likud's Ezer Weizman at an official ceremony in Tel Aviv this morning. An honour guard comprised of representatives of all units of the armed forces will welcome the new minister — Israel's sixth defence chief — who will be received at the entrance to the ministry by Peres, Dr. Pinhas Zusan, the director-general of the ministry, and Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Mordechai Gur.

Beneath the ceremonial trappings, however, Weizman will be greeted with a great deal of uncertainty among general staff officers and ministry professionals. While Dr. Zusan will most probably retain his position, several other top and mid-level policy makers in the traditional Labour bastion may find themselves at loggerheads with Weizman's policies. For one thing, Weizman is expected to adopt a far stronger stand promoting local arms production.

A major source of contention will

arise if Weizman carries out the Likud's oft-stated intention of cutting the defence budget and trimming the IDF's "punch," as one source put it. This, coupled with his intention of increasing investment in local weapons systems, could exacerbate the ministry's relationship with the IDF and the general staff — the army often preferring prompt and punctual delivery over what they fear to be uncertainties of local production.

There are also certain general staff officers who fear that Weizman, who has served as O/C Air Force, O/C Operations, and special assistant to the Chief of Staff during the Yom Kippur War — will busy himself at the operational level of the IDF.

Apart from Moshe Dayan, not one of Israel's defence ministers has had the military experience to warrant an active role in tactical and strategic decision-making on the general staff level. Thus, the country's officers had a virtually free hand in these matters. There is a

gnawing fear among officers, one source said earlier, this week, that Weizman will try to assert himself in IDF day-to-day operations, and will not be content to maintain the distant posture of formulating overall and general defence policy.

There are uncertainties in other quarters as well. Al Schwimmer, currently director-general of the Israel Aircraft Industries, must have been surprised to read in one of the afternoon papers yesterday that he may not be named to head the IAI Board this Friday, as was planned, and that instead Weizman may name Dan Tokowky, a former air force commander and a founder of the DMC, to the post. Such a move would create repercussions all the way down the hierarchy of IAI, and again one can expect a possible wave of resignations from mid and senior level management, who had their hopes pinned on a pre-determined chain of promotion.

Similar doubts were almost certainly on the minds of many a key official in the tremendous web of interests under the Defence Minister's direct control.

While senior officers do not deny Weizman's brilliant military career, they point out that the IDF of 1977 is very different from the IDF of seven or even three years ago, and that it would be folly for a defence minister, newly of the defence apparatus.

Elements in the army are also somewhat concerned about the new minister's relationship with several key officers, specifically O/C Air Force Binyamin Peled. Weizman has criticized Peled in public and in private for what Weizman thought was poor deployment of Israel's air power in the Yom Kippur War.

Weizman and Gur have also clashed in the past. With Gur refusing to grant Weizman's request for an appointment in the reserves after the 1973 war. Two months ago Weizman criticized the fact that Peres had extended Gur's tenure for an additional year, intimating that he would not have agreed had he been defence minister.

There are many open questions facing the defence establishment, including that of whether Tat-Aluf (res.) Mordechai Tapir will be named deputy defence minister. Weizman is apparently not convinced that the appointment is necessary, and it is also rumoured that several key defence ministry personnel object to the introduction of an additional rung on the ladder between themselves and the minister.

## IDF can manage U.S. arms cut for 10 months

Jerusalem Post Reporter

If the U.S. were to try and exert pressure on Israel by "turning off" the weapons supply tape, this would cause Israel some inconvenience but it would not have any harmful effect on the IDF for some 12 to 18 months, according to informed sources in Jerusalem.

As to the financial aspect of this appraisal, the fact remains that half the cost of each weapon arriving here is paid for directly by the U.S. taxpayer and the other half is in the form of a long-term loan. The sources noted that the total value of aid which Israel gets from the U.S. is twice the value of this country's industrial and agricultural exports.

Israel can not maintain its present level of military strength without massive U.S. aid in arms and money.

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The strength of the Arab confrontation states' armies has not increased substantially over the pre-Yom Kippur War level. Israel's strength has, however, increased dramatically since then, the sources said.

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## Syrian unity call as arsenals bulge

By ANAN SAFADI, Post Middle East Editor

The official Damascus press reacted to the assumption of power by Menachem Begin yesterday by urging Arabs to step up their military coordination to face the new Prime Minister's stance on the Middle East conflict.

The Syrian appeal was mainly addressed to Egypt, but also to Jordan, where King Hussein voiced apprehension over Begin. In an interview with Austrian television, Hussein said that Begin's policies on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip could lead to an "eruption" in the region. He said that unless Begin agreed to withdraw from these areas, "the future looks very dangerous for this region, maybe for the world as a whole."

The Damascus call for concrete Arab military coordination coincided with western reports that Syria, Egypt and Jordan have just completed a major phase in the post-war build-up of a massive arsenal. Egypt and Syria were said to have far surpassed the arsenal they fielded in the 1973 Yom Kippur War, having stockpiled highly sophisticated weaponry from both the Soviet Union and the West. Jordan itself has been consolidating its power by supplies from the West as well as "brotherly" countries, mainly Iran. In contrast to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's persistent claims, the

Soviet Union is reported to have continuously channelled arms in the aftermath of the 1973 war to Egypt and Syria. Together, they now have some 500,000 men under arms, over 1,500 warplanes, more than 5,000 tanks, 4,500 amphibious and wheeled personnel carriers, scores of missile and rocket launchers, and an armada of some 80 vessels deployed in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The western reports refuting Sadat's allegation that the Soviets have been withholding weapons since 1973 — said that Egypt in particular had received a huge amount of arms from Moscow over the past three years. These included, according to the reports, 30 MIG-23 combat aircraft, 25 Sukhoi-20 fighter-bombers, 30 batteries of SAM anti-aircraft missiles, and 21 SCUD and Frog ground-to-ground missile launchers. The post-war supplies also included over 1,000 tanks, mostly T-82s, two landing crafts, six missile boats, and an undisclosed number of air-to-air missiles mainly of the Matra 530 and 560 type.

The flow of these weapons was paralleled by the supply of western arms, which included 82 French Mirage F-1s and 3-Es, and 42 Gazelle helicopters, armed with anti-tank missiles, 36 British Commando and Sea King helicopters, three Hovercraft, and six U.S. Hercules C-130 transport aircraft.

Egypt has also received electronic and radar equipment from the West in addition to ordnance enabling that country to re-equip its Soviet-built arsenals, and even to manufacture some of its own.

Syria has received similar supplies in quality and quantity. So has Jordan, whose 80,000-man army has developed into a modern force now distinguished for its training, speed and mobility.

The bulk of this armament was financed by Saudi Arabia, which itself more than tripled its own arsenal with weaponry mainly from the U.S. since the 1973 war. Saudi Arabia's arms procurement since then included 110 F-16s and F-4Es combat aircraft, 10 Hercules, several hundred tanks and missiles, and 26 navy vessels.

Observers view arms purchased by Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Arab states could be used in possible expeditionary forces to countries confronting Israel. The American suppliers of the oil-rich states, however, argue that weapons sent to those countries were being carefully controlled and that such weapons were essential to the same countries for defence against outside aggression.

U.S. Air Force Secretary John Stetson said, in an interview published yesterday, that the oil-rich nations of the Middle East were entitled to arm themselves against possible aggression by an energy-hungry Soviet Union. "The Chicago Tribune" quoted Stetson as saying that he "did not like to see the Middle East armed to the teeth, but the alternatives are unacceptable."

## Begin wants year's grace to correct domestic failings

By ASHER WALLFISH, Post Knesset Correspondent

Menachem Begin sought the confidence of the Knesset in his Likud-led coalition yesterday in a dignified and low-toned speech which clung to broad principles in security and foreign affairs and went into specifics only about domestic programmes.

Begin asked the House and the nation to give his coalition "a year's moral credit." He said that long-standing distortions in economic, social and political fields, which the coalition earnestly desired to set right, could not be corrected in a single day.

Begin read from a prepared text, the first time he has done so in the Knesset to this correspondent's knowledge.

Taking up U.S. President Jimmy Carter's quote from the Prophet Micah in his inaugural address, Begin too quoted Micah's vision of peace for all mankind when swords were turned into ploughshares.

"We shall not ask any nation to recognize our right to exist. The British, the French and other nations make no such request. Our existence is our right, given us by the God of our Fathers, and we paid a price for it in blood such as no other nation ever paid. The recognition we need is for our sovereignty and for the reciprocal need for peace and understanding." He reiterated the eternal, historic and unchallengeable right of the Jewish people to Eretz Yisrael.

"One of our fundamental policies will be to try to deepen the friendship between Israel and the U.S., which is based on common ideals and common interests," he said. "Israel is part of a free world which is shrinking under the assaults of totalitarianism. All free men should stand together to recognize this danger and protect the rights of man," he said.

Begin said his Government would work to rebuild the friendship with France "which was once an alliance." "It would also work to normalize relations with the Soviet Union."

"Our main aim is to avert a Middle East war. I appeal to King Hussein and Presidents Sadat and Assad to meet me, either in their capital cities or on neutral territory, either in public or out of the glare of publicity. Too much Jewish and Arab blood has been shed in this region. Let us put an end to the bloodshed which we both abhor," he said.

He noted that the Arab leaders had turned down the same call from five Israeli premiers before his time, but Israel would not tire of issuing this appeal, not for propaganda purposes but for the needs of the peoples involved.

Turning to home affairs, Begin called on emigrants to come home. The Government would not condemn them and it would do what it could to make the return easier, he promised. There was room for millions. (Continued on page 2, col. 3)

## Spirited opposition greets new government

By MOSHE KOHN and ASHER WALLFISH, Post Knesset Reporters

Shimon Peres, in his new role of Leader of the Opposition, led off the attack on Begin's proposed government in the Knesset yesterday by saying Begin had paid a high price for the coalition.

Following Begin's address, Peres virtually appealed to the Likud's National Religious Party and Aguda partners to consider whether they had really gained by forsaking their "national alliance" or cooperation with Labour.

But he was in the strange position of being interrupted by catcalls not only from the Likud, NRP and Aguda benches, but also by such oppositionists as the Democratic Front's Twifk Toubi and Shelli's Meir Pa'il.

As Peres surveyed Israel's achievements during 29 years of Labour leadership, Toubi and Pa'il interrupted to say that whatever else Labour had done, it had also brought the Likud to power.

About 25 minutes after Peres had finished, Yigael Yadin, in laying down the opposition line the Democratic Movement for Change would follow, attacked Peres for implying that everything that Israel had achieved was to be credited to Labour rule.

Peres opened by remarking on Begin's introductory address. "If I were longer in opposition, I should remind Mr. Begin that we are not today re-establishing the State, but only changing governments." Labour, he continued, "is leaving the cabinet seats after 29 years of bearing responsibility for Israel's establishment, growth, defence and development. It may well be that the Jewish people has not had 29 such years since First Temple times."

He said Begin "with magnanimity that gives cause for concern," had given in to his coalition partners' many demands, which have many grave implications "for our national life. To gain their support for his 'all or nothing' political concept, Begin had handed economic matters over to Herut's Liberal partner within the Likud — a partner that advocates the 'most anti-Zionist policy of unemployment, and whose declared intention is to tamper with the public economy and the pioneering settlement movement."

To the Likud's religious partners, Begin had handed over the conduct of state affairs "according to their particular version of a rabbinic outlook," Peres said.

On the other hand, Peres charged that the Likud leader had rejected a partnership with the DMC, "which had tried — without any grounds for thinking it could succeed — to influence his political line."

Surveying Labour government's political line since Begin's Gabal-narix (the Likud) cabinet's agreement to the Jarring Mission on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242, Peres said: "Seven years have since passed, and we delivered no maps and surrendered nothing."

Twifk Toubi: "But you brought the Likud to power."

Later, when Peres asked what had been lost as a result of Labour's policy concerning the borders, the Likud's Eliezer Shostak called out: "The elections."

In making his coalition concessions, and in treating the DMC as he had, Begin had shown that "what he sought was supporters, not partners," Peres said.

He concluded by saying that Labour would be "a fighting opposition," and that he was "sure that we will regain the confidence of the nation."

Moshe Dayan (Independent) who chose to speak last in the debate was constantly interrupted by several Alignment members who reproached him for not returning his seat to the party in which he was elected. Dayan appealed to Shoshana Arbell (Alignment) in the Speakers chair but got little protection.

Dayan said that all the Zionist parties ought to form a united front on the basis of what they held in common and not squabble and split until such time as the Arabs, the U.S. or somebody else could forward concrete proposals.

"The new government differs from its predecessor on one issue: namely its objection to the partition of the West Bank. If the Arabs ever propose a partition we could always disagree among ourselves and even divide on it. But there's no point in doing so now, when they reject all our proposals and insist on total withdrawal," Dayan said.

Begin replied to the six-and-a-half hour debate extempore and kept the House in recurrent fits of laughter as (Continued on page 2, col. 2)

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Similar to yesterday.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	52	15-25	27
Golan	48	14-25	27
Nahariya	48	15-25	28
Safed	51	15-25	25
Haifa Port	54	15-25	26
Tiberias	38	20-32	34
Nazareth	51	17-26	27
Afula	47	15-25	27
Shomron	50	17-25	27
Tel Aviv	58	20-28	27
B.G. Airport	62	19-28	30
Jericho	40	20-35	38
Gaza	76	20-28	27
Beersheba	42	20-30	31
Elia	21	24-36	37
Tiran Straits	29	25-32	34

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Ephraim Katzir will award the Aharon Katzir prize for outstanding sciences journalism to Dr. Amos Carmel today. Dan Elfrasi and Shalom Yehiel won outstanding notice from the panel of judges.

A new WIZO women's club named for World WIZO Executive Chairman, Aya Dinstein, was opened yesterday in Ramat Bahkai, Jerusalem, in the presence of Martha Jacobson, past president of the Australian WIZO Federation, members of the World WIZO Executive and other guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Liss of Montreal on Sunday attended the dedication of a Lecture Hall they donated to the Hebrew University's new faculty of social sciences on the Mount Scopus campus, in memory of their parents, Isaac and Anne Liss and Angel and Minnie Applebaum.

The management of the Accadia Hotel, Hertzliya, last night hosted a gala dinner held to honour a group of Israeli Defence Forces war veterans with eye disabilities.

## ARRIVALS

Mrs. C. Bainsky, national president of the Canadian Hadassah-Wizo, to attend the World Zionist Council and the Jewish Agency general assembly meetings and to visit Canadian Hadassah-Wizo projects.

Paul Zuckerman, chairman of the World Zuckerman, committees of the Jewish Agency, for the Sixth Annual Assembly of the Agency.

## BEGIN

(Continued from page one)

more in Israel without dispossessing one single Arab.

He then listed the Government's immediate legislative proposals in the areas of national health, state pensions, qualifications for state housing, and the fight against violent crime.

He said the Government would consider drawing a line over the past where economic offences were concerned. "We must look to the future," he said.

As part of the policy of attaining more economies and efficiency, old ministries would be eliminated and new ones set up. The Police Ministry for instance, which had no peer in any democratic country, would be merged with the Interior Ministry. Tourism would be merged with Commerce and Industry.

Begin then named his cabinet and the portfolios of the various ministers, noting that he would hold three portfolios under his supervision for four to five weeks: Social Betterment, Justice, and Transport and Communications. (These have been offered to the DMC.)

He read out the Government's basic policy guidelines, drawing a scornful interruption from new MK Charlie Biton (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) about the Absorption Minister and would-be Histadrut secretary-general, David Levi. He drew a titter from the Alignment benches when he said the status quo in religious matters would be preserved, and a call from Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement): "Tell me — did you ever read the coalition agreement?"

As might be expected from a veteran parliamentarian, Begin spoke competently — but did not seek any dramatic effect in what was designed to be an address for the record, with as little controversy as possible. Parliamentary observers expect the sparkle to come later in the life of the Ninth Knesset, as the government takes root and braces itself against opposition onslaughts.

When the session opened, Yitzhak Rabin and his ministers did not sit around the horseshoe Cabinet table as might have been expected. The previous outgoing cabinets which sat around the table were always replaced by new cabinets of the same but not this time, which might explain the innovation.

# KNESSET DEBATE

(Continued from page one)

he demolished his critics one by one with a consummate skill which he had never before equalled.

The government's very first step this morning, he announced, would be to open Israel's gates to the Vietnamese refugees whose plight recalled that of the Jewish refugees four decades ago.

Begin said that the Alignment should stop warning that the Likud will provoke international opposition because this is an invitation to international pressure. "The Rogers plan was revived under your government. Why don't you give us a chance?"

Begin predicted that an American document would be made public in a day or two proving that Washington would welcome a Likud government warmly. He said that at his meeting with President Carter next month he hoped he could say in the name of the entire Knesset — except for one party — that a national consensus of well over 110 MKs rejected withdrawal to the 1967 borders and rejected a Palestine state in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Begin said he was ready to resume coalition talks with DMC "first thing in the morning. There was some misunderstanding in our negotiations," he said.

Peres was followed by the Likud's Gideon Patt, who gave a 18-minute practical survey of the new government's programme, which Begin had earlier reviewed in broader lines.

"If," Patt asked, "Labour had done everything which the leader of the opposition said it had done, and done it all alone, how is it that the nation didn't notice, and voted freely to have Labour stop doing for a while and to leave this nation alone for a while?"

Yadin said Begin was "mistaken in reading the May 17 election results as a referendum on foreign and security matters — that is, as an indication that the majority of the nation favours a policy of no compromise."

Noting that the Likud "had hardly mentioned this subject" in the bulk of its advertisements and its radio and television broadcasts, Yadin said: "If I read the election results correctly, what the nation wishes is first and foremost internal change — in our society and in our form of government — so that we shall be the stronger in the face of the dangers lurking over its successor. Yadin, however, said: 'What happened on May 17 was that the electorate wished to change the traditional ruling establishment — which today sought to take credit for all the State's achievements; wished to put an end to the way the authorities had alienated themselves from the people; wished to direct the government's attention to the gigantic task of rebuilding the walls; manifestations of corruption, values and principles that had been forgotten.'"

The electorate, Yadin said, had primary coalition partner. Begin, however, had preferred the NRP, the traditional partner of the Labour Alignment that the people had rejected. By turning his back on the DMC the Likud had missed an opportunity. The DMC, he said, "will be an authentic opposition. We shall criticize what needs to be criticized, condemn what needs condemnation, and praise what is positive and useful. We are not interested in making 'against' jokes, and we shall not be partner to an opposition coalition."

Dr. Yosef Burg (NRP) sought to prove how right he had been on December 20, 1976 when his faction was expelled from the coalition for infringing on discipline, and he had charged that Yitzhak Rabin had hurried to call early elections out of weakness and not out of strength.

Burg said he was glad that Agudat Yisrael had ended its 25 years on the sidelines.

The NRP would not abet an electoral reform which would remove orthodox Jews from the electoral picture, he warned. Electoral reform is no panacea, he said. "It's the mood of the people which causes changes — not reform of the system."

Many of the points in the new coalition agreement were in previous agreements too, but they were never implemented, he charged.

Yitzhak Navon (Alignment) said that the Agudat's presence in the Likud-led coalition did not give Begin a majority for his views on territories, because the Aguda was on record as rejecting the Likud line in the past.

He said the Aguda would enable non-orthodox girls to defraud the army by going away with the exemption boards.

The Aguda does not accept the Likud's approval of prayers on the Temple Mount, he said, to mention just one example.

At this point Yehuda Ben-Meir asked where does the coalition agreement talk about the Temple Mount?

Yernabam Meishe (Alignment) who sounded as though he was making a campaign speech in today's

Histadrut elections (in which he is standing for Secretary-General), accused the Likud of putting capitalists and employers in charge of all the economic portfolios.

Although the Histadrut would cooperate with the Likud government wherever it could, it would never allow anybody to deprive the employee of his hard-won social advantages. It would never allow unemployment to damage the country's social fabric, Meishe said.

Meir Winler (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality — formerly New Communists) said that once the mysticism and the fine phrases were removed from Begin's speech, all that was left were the guidelines leading to the next war. "He will bring catastrophe on Israel," Winler warned. "He said he would not withdraw one inch!"

Shlomo Gross (Aguda): "Not at all. He said he'd go to Geneva on the basis of 242."

Tawfiq Toubi (DFPE): "Oh, you just don't understand Hebrew."

Shoshana Arbell (Alignment) said the call for the U.S. economist Milton Friedman, whose economic policies had been rejected even by U.S. President Richard Nixon, was a cause for great concern because the professor believed in fighting inflation by creating controlled unemployment.

Past governments had treated unemployment as a national disaster and the new Government wanted to adopt it as a national adventure, she warned.

Babbi Yehuda Abramowitz (Aguda) Yisrael claimed that his party had declined to accept positions and power because it was a movement of values. Even today it did not want responsibility for everything which occurred in the country, as a full member of the government.

The concessions which Aguda won in the Coalition agreement were not intended to benefit a small group, but were for the good of the entire nation, he believed. On the fact that the government's critics levelled their barbs against religious issues was anti-Jewish, he said.

Gideon Hausner, Minister without Portfolio in the outgoing government and the only one of the four Independent Liberals in the Eighth Knesset to be returned to the Ninth, informed the House, as expected, that he would not vote confidence in the Begin government. However, in the future, he will cast his vote according to the respective merits of specific matters as they come up.

He said the guidelines of the new government "are fraught with dangers that are apt to alienate our friends."

Daniel Rosolio (Alignment), delivering his maiden speech as an MK, said: "Left is not just a side of this House (where Labour formerly sat and the Likud now sits), but a way of life. It is not just a word, but a way of doing things." He reminded the House of Ze'ev Jabotinsky's call, four decades ago to "break the Histadrut," which, he said,

Menahem Seidner (Likud) attacked the left parties for raising the bogey of unemployment, declaring that it was they who had shown the way in this respect during the recession of the mid-1960s. Furthermore, he said, there are now 60,000 unemployed in Israel, and another 75,000 "concealed unemployed."

Arie Eliaz (Sheila) warned that the Likud and its allies would cause a head-on confrontation between Israel and the U.S. American policy in the Middle East was not the private affair of one president or another but an ongoing doctrine which was laid down by the late President Lyndon Johnson, he said. This involved giving Israel money and arms but insisting on a return to the 1967 borders with minor rectifications only.

Eliaz said that if the government altered its political line, many countries which had severed ties with Israel would renew them.

Meir Tabani (Alignment-Mapam) said that although the U.S. sought to assure Israel's sovereignty and security, this could not be at the expense of the Jewish people and the world. The U.S. wished to stem Soviet influence by strengthening ties with the Arab world. There was a tangible danger that this might be at Israel's expense, however.

Talmi wondered how future Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich could cut IL5,000m. from the budget by trimming defence costs when last year his faction had demanded that more be spent on defence. If a cut came about therefore, the Likud would cut social services, he said.

Moshe Shabai (Alignment-Labour) said that Begin had formed a "government of narrow horizons."

He urged the Knesset into a Kalamazoo-style council in which MKs were elected from one party to another by promises of positions, according to Shabai. He had introduced norms into the Knesset which he himself had castigated over the years in the Alignment and other factions.

Yossi Sarid (Alignment-Labour) criticized Moshe Dayan for having deserted his party the day after the elections to get a Cabinet seat. No previous floor-crosser had ever left a defeated camp to join a victorious camp and receive a job and a rehabilitation there, he said.

The Orthodox parties had not demanded an end to Sabbath eoccer and Sabbath TV for political reasons, Sarid charged, because they feared the Likud would lose popular support, even though these involved widespread desecration of the Sabbath.

Yehuda Ben-Meir (NRP) said that since the Alignment lost the election it had behaved in an anti-democratic manner. Alignment circles had skated close to civil disobedience over the past month with statements about May 17 having been "a black day," and about "preparations for the last stand."

In Israel the Alignment calls it a great day when it wins and a day of doom when it loses. The Alignment must learn finally that it is not above the law, Ben-Meir said. It is no great thing to observe the law while in power; the problem is to observe the law when one is in the Opposition, he added.

An example of civil disobedience is Yossi Sarid's call to parents and teachers to disobey the Education Minister-designate, Ben-Meir charged.



A woman holding a box labelled "Morals" plays a part in a symbolic play staged by feminists on the Knesset lawn yesterday afternoon to protest the proposed amendment of the Abortions Law in the coalition agreement. The women held the demonstration along with other protesters as the Begin cabinet was being presented to the Knesset. (Simpot)

## Pickets on Knesset lawn as cabinet is presented

By MARSHA POMERANTZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

As Menachem Begin presented his cabinet to the Knesset yesterday afternoon, dire warnings about the future under a Likud government were heard in several demonstrations on the lawn opposite the gate.

A crowd of several hundred men, women, children, a dog and a teddy bear milling around from one demonstration to another gave the scene a carnival atmosphere despite the seriousness of the arguments.

At a Shell demonstration MK Meir Pa'il hunted about parts of the coalition agreement which he claimed he had seen and the press had not.

These allegedly included room for an option to impose Israeli law on the administered territories, clauses on law and order and an agreement with the religious establishment to extend the jurisdiction of religious courts to secular matters such as inheritance.

Lova Eliaz, MK, warned that the Likud "is putting Israel on a collision course with Judaism, Zionism, humanity, Arabs and Americans."

A group of women led by the Jewish feminist set up a people's puppet theatre on the Knesset lawn, staging one scene in which women had to plead with the professional committee that grants abortions.

The Abortion Law — favoured in the coalition agreement between the Likud and Agudat Yisrael — which would cancel the clause that permits abortions for "social" reasons.

A delegation of the women protesters later met with Alignment

MKs Haika Grossman, Ora Namir and Tamar Eshel. After the meeting the feminists said the MKs had promised to support their struggle to stop legislation limiting permits for legal abortions.

Motti Ashkenazi was on hand to renew his crusade to get Moshe Dayan, Defence Minister during the Yom Kippur War and the new Foreign Minister, out of government again. One of his placards said "There may be a statute of limitations for theft of antiquities, but not for responsibility for the deaths of 3,000 young men."

Ashkenazi was supported by three bereaved women who had lost sons or husbands in the Yom Kippur War. Amid all the protests against Begin's government, a Russian immigrant and former Prisoner of Zion, Rabbi Aharon Rabinowitz, burst towards the Knesset fence blowing on a shofar to proclaim his joy at the new government. Knesset guards restrained him.

In a solo demonstration by the fence, Shimon Resnik, a teacher from Or Yehuda, demanded the ouster of Samuel Flato Sharon from the Knesset. "My students ask me what he's doing there, and I have no answer," he stressed that his fight was not political. But as a worker with the disadvantaged for many years, he was troubled to find a "rich man" who had no social conscience.

Other solo demonstrations were another woman who together with her four children protested that nobody is helping her family, and a former convict who wanted his name cleared of charges that he had managed a brothel in Haifa.

## Begin names Ben-Eliassar, Kadishai for PM's office staff

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Several key appointments at the Prime Minister's office were announced by the Likud yesterday.

Dr. Elivahu Ben-Eliassar was named director-general, and will replace Amos Eran. Yehiel Kadishai is to head Begin's bureau, replacing Eli Mizrahi, while Arye Naor will be Cabinet secretary instead of Gershon Avner.

Ben-Eliassar was one of the architects of the Likud's election campaign, and last week was dispatched to Paris to brief official French circles on the new government. Kadishai is a long-time Begin confidant and aide. He has acted as Begin's spokesman for most of the prime minister-designate's political career. Arye Naor, the son of former Herut Knesset Member Esther Razel-Naor, has worked at the radio as an editor.

## Poll may link DMC, Likud

(Continued from page one)

confrontation-seeking leadership," he said.

MK Hillel Seidel, who was elected to the Knesset in today's elections, said his movement will be in a position to "act as a balance" because "we'll consider each case on its merits. It's not going to be like the government where once you're in, you're bound by coalition discipline," he said.

Minister Levi told The Post he would not rule out any coalition, except with the Communists. "I'm for cooperation among all factions represented in the Histadrut," he said.

Meishe avoided ruling out such a coalition, but noted the differences between the two platforms were great.

But he added that he expected "confrontations on several key issues" such as Finance Minister's Simha Ehrlich's plan for controlled unemployment and the Likud plans to replace the Histadrut's sick fund and pension systems with national-owned systems.

The outgoing Finance Minister, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, yesterday predicted the Alignment will win today's elections, and added: "A strong Histadrut will prevent implementation of policies which will harm the hired workers."

The Likud representatives in the Knesset and Histadrut Executive have often differed with each other on policies, but their candidate for Secretary-General, David Levi, said yesterday he believed he would get along with Ehrlich. "We've got a common basis," he declared. (Levi was yesterday elected Absorption Minister, but he said he would resign his cabinet seat if elected Histadrut Secretary-General.)

There was speculation on whether the Alignment could really toll government plans through the labour federation.

Some independent observers suggested workers would go along with a Histadrut call to oppose a government plan, if they believe it harms them. Others countered that the Likud won most of its support among the workers, so they will not go along with an Alignment move to harm Begin's government.

MK Yeheskel Flumin, who is a candidate for Deputy Minister of Finance, told The Post that "even if the Alignment will be in a position to form the next Central Committee — it will have only a very narrow majority. In several labour councils, it will not control a majority at all. Therefore, he argued, "the Alignment's capability to use the

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## Fourth Egypt violation in month

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Post Military Correspondent

Israel filed its fourth complaint in just over a month with the UN yesterday, charging Egyptian violations of the Interim Sinai agreement.

The complaint is based on a UN report received last week which states that, according to a check carried out on June 15, the Egyptians have 10 battalion infrastructures in the limited forces zone, and not eight, as allowed by terms of the agreement.

The UN also reports that there are 35 additional Egyptian soldiers (over the 8,000 limit) in the area, and two Sam-7 shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles, the presence of which is expressly forbidden.

As a result of the charges, a special UN team will again visit the Egyptian limited forces zone this week, in order to ascertain whether the violation has been corrected.

Israel, apparently, is concerned more by the violation of the principle involved than by the actual placement of the additional arms. A military source told The Jerusalem Post last night that Israel considers the addition of two battalion infrastructures of importance — especially in view of the fact that one of the two was introduced after Israel's last complaint some two weeks ago.

At the time the Egyptians promised both privately and publicly that the situation would be rectified and the additional troops removed.

## Israeli favoured in chess tourney

DORTMUND, West Germany (Reuter). — Israeli Alla Kushnir-Stef held the advantage over Soviet opponent Irina Levitina here last night at the adjournment of the fourth game of their qualifying match for the quarter finals of the Women's World Chess Championship.

Levitina, who was leading 2-1, lost the game by a narrow margin. Kushnir-Stef, who was leading 2-1, won the game by a narrow margin.

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Levitina, who was leading 2-1, lost the game by a narrow margin.

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Son of the late Zvi Halevi ז"ל

Details of the funeral will be made known, or call Tel. 04-523998. Shiva will be observed at 4 Sderot Hanassi, Haifa.

The Bereaved Family

הקדמת האהבה

## Naftali Lavie moves to Foreign Ministry

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Naftali Lavie, until yesterday the spokesman of the Defence Ministry, was last night named spokesman of the Foreign Ministry.

The appointment was somewhat a surprise to foreign ministry officials, who thought that the post would be reserved for a professional from within the ministry.

Lavie has maintained close links with Moshe Dayan from the time he served as his spokesman in the Defence Ministry, and even while serving Shimon Peres was a known channel to his former boss.

Lavie, a former pressman for Ha'aretz, has written a book on Dayan.

It is not yet known if the new Defence Minister, Ezer Weizman, has a candidate in mind to replace Lavie. An announcement to this effect is expected by week's end.

## Alignment elects Shahal as whip

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Knesset Member Moshe Shahal was elected chairman of the Alignment Knesset faction yesterday.

At yesterday's caucus, Shahal said it was the duty of all the members of the faction to be present at the House, including ex-ministers.

## Heart of baboon for S. African man

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP). — A baboon's heart was transplanted into the body of a human being last night by South African heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christian Barnard. Groote Schuur hospital announced. The hospital said the operation was believed the first of its kind.

## Alaska pipes oil

PRUDHOE BAY, Alaska (AP). — Hot oil from beneath the permanently frozen soil of Alaska's Arctic north slope began flowing through the \$7.7b. Trans-Alaska pipeline yesterday.

The start marked the culmination of nine years of planning and building in the largest and most expensive project ever undertaken by private industry.

**Today at Tel Aviv Museum**

27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech  
Graphics and Haft Halls  
Opening of the exhibition: Swiss Photographers 1840-1977 at 7:00 p.m.

In the exhibition: Drawing Now — special guided tour at 8:00 p.m.

In association with the exhibition Drawing Now — screening of films: Roy Liechtenstein; Jasper Johns; Jim Dine 5:00 and 7:00 p.m.

Recanati Auditorium  
Programme — Mozart: Sonata in D Major; Bloch: Sonata; Schubert: 32 Waltzes; Beethoven: Moonlight Sonata at 8:30 p.m.



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This termination of the coalition agreement was issued by the Government Press Office.

#### GENERAL

A. The coalition shall function in the Knesset and its committees on the basis of joint responsibility.  
B. An eight-member coalition leadership shall be created and shall be composed as follows: Likud — five members; NRP — two members; Agudat Yisrael — one member.  
C. The coalition leadership shall decide on, and direct, the work of the coalition and the voting of its members in the Knesset and Knesset Committees.  
D. The coalition leadership shall function on the basis of rules and regulations to be drawn up.

#### PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

1. The government shall strive for the institution of a five-day week to coordination with representatives of the workers and employers. To this end the government shall appoint a public committee to propose ways in which this shall be implemented and shall receive a professional opinion from the Institute for Labour Productivity.  
2. The government shall see to it that a basic wage is enacted to guarantee every worker a basic wage.  
3. The government shall strive for the institution of a national pension system, which shall guarantee to every citizen the means of livelihood to enable the government shall appoint a committee to clarify the advancement of this aim.  
4. The government shall submit to the Knesset a draft bill for national health insurance for all. The provisions of the bill shall have been agreed upon by the partners to this agreement.  
5. Efforts shall be made to construct rental apartments at reasonable rents, particularly for young couples and large families.  
6. The government shall act for the spiritual and social absorption of new immigrants. The necessary measures shall be taken for the absorption of religious immigrants.  
7. There shall be strict implementation of Paragraph 178 of the Criminal Code Ordinance of 1956, which forbids the publication, distribution, display, etc., of pornographic pictures as well as the printing, distribution, sale, etc., of pornographic literature. To the extent that the existing legislation does not make it possible to achieve the above aims, the requisite supplementary legislation shall be enacted.  
8. As conversion to Judaism is a concept pertaining to halacha, the Law of Return shall be amended to provide that conversion must be in accordance with halacha. Knesset members from the coalition shall submit a private bill providing that conversion must be in accordance with halacha and that the Rabbinical Court shall be the authorized body to determine the validity of a conversion certificate issued abroad. The Prime Minister shall make every effort to gain a parliamentary majority for this bill. The former Minister of the Interior has stated that in the best of his knowledge since the enactment of the

## Text of coalition agreement

amendment of the Law of Return seven years ago, no non-Jew has been considered a Jew, and it is hereby stated that the government shall not do so in the future either.

9. The Anatomy and Pathology Law (1953) shall be amended to provide that even after the conditions laid down by the existing law have been fulfilled, no autopsy shall be performed without consent to writing by the family. If a person expressed opposition in writing to the dissection of his body, his will shall be respected, even if his family has agreed to the dissection. If his family has agreed by means of legislation that no person shall be discriminated against as far as getting a job, promotion, or retaining a job is concerned, because of his and her desire to observe the sanctity of the Sabbath.  
10. There shall be strict implementation to actual practice of the hours of Work and Rest Law 5713 (1953).  
11. It shall be guaranteed that public transportation shall stop operating before the commencement of the Sabbath or a religious holiday and shall not resume until after the Sabbath or holiday and that the status quo on this matter shall be upheld.  
12. Prof. Zeev Lev, head of the Halachic-Scientific Institute, or his representative, shall serve on a permanent committee for the issuing of work permits on the Sabbath. If differences arise among the members of the committee, the final decision shall be made by a committee headed by the prime minister and consisting also of the minister of religious affairs and a representative of Agudat Yisrael.  
13. Sabbath work permits shall not be approved if they are for economic purposes.  
14. Within six months the Ministerial Committee shall review all the work permits of all types, whether general or special, in the light of the foregoing.  
15. Every work permit that shall be issued shall be brought to the attention of the Ministers' Committee. All the members of the committee, including Prof. Lev or his representative, shall be entitled to appeal a permit or the conditions specified therein, and in the wake of the appeal the matter shall be brought before the committee.  
16. The government shall encourage enterprises with loans and grants in order to enable them to stop or reduce work on the Sabbath.  
17. Ways shall be examined for establishing a scientific institute for problems of halacha which shall represent the research institutes in the field as a body charged by the state with the organization of the research and development in everything connected with the prevention of work on the Sabbath. When established, this institute shall be charged with the providing of professional advice

to the matter of requests for Sabbath work permits.  
18. Since the law for the amendment of the penal code (termination of pregnancy), 1977, deviates from the religious status quo, the law will be amended so that section 51A, which permits termination of pregnancy — because of difficult family or social conditions of the woman or of her environment — will be erased.  
19. The law regarding the transfer of children from one school to another will be amended in a manner laying down one law for all of Israel's children, including the pupils of the independent educational stream.  
20. Steps will be taken to make the rights of the independent educational stream — which is anchored in law — equal to all its stages — pre-elementary, elementary, secondary, and high school — to the state educational stream, while preserving and guaranteeing educational autonomy. Steps will be taken to correct the distortion in the establishment of structures for the independent educational stream, and the situation of the structures for the independent educational stream shall at an early stage be equalized with that of the state educational stream.  
21. The minister of education shall examine the coalition agreement of 29 October 1974, and shall work for the implementation of the clauses that were not carried out.  
22. With a view to centralizing to the ministry of education all the educational branches and activities existing in the various ministries, the prime minister shall examine the ways to achieve this with the ministers concerned.  
23. The restrictions on the opening of yeshivot (yeshiva-study combined with military service) in development and border regions shall be lifted, and the restrictions on service in yeshivot shall be amended.  
24. The restrictions on the opening of secondary and vocational schools, as well as penitents, to be accepted in the yeshivot.  
25. Service in the yeshivot shall be open also to graduates of vocational schools and graduates of religious secondary schools. Torah-study students.  
26. A girl submitting a declaration to the effect that reasons of a religious mode of life or a religious family existence preclude her serving in the Israel Defence Forces — said declaration being attested by a rabbinical court or by a court of law — shall be exempt from service solely on the strength of her declaration, without further investigation by any committee or factor whatsoever. The minister of defence shall abolish the regulations concerning exemption committees extant for the purpose of exemption of religious girls only, and shall promulgate regulations in accordance with the aforesaid.

28. (A) The factions signatory to this agreement shall ensure by means of legislation, that the lawfully approved budgets of religious councils shall be implemented by the religious councils themselves without dependence on the local authority.  
(B) The issue of working conditions of employees and elected representatives of religious councils shall be reviewed.  
(C) The law whereby the minister of religious affairs appoints 45 percent of the religious councils' composition shall be amended, leaving only one limitation — that the minister of religious affairs must consult with the heads of the local councils.

29. Steps will be taken to make uniform the municipal by-law legislation concerning the Sabbath.  
30. Steps will be taken to get early approval by the Knesset for the bill for the amendment of the penal code (entitlement to convert by means of giving money or material benefit) 1975, which was tabled by M.K. Y.M. Abramovitz, and was referred by the eighth Knesset to committee.  
31. In any laws to be enacted, no further rights will be granted to a "common-law wife."  
32. The government shall propose to the Knesset to apply the equality law to the law against fraud in kashrut, which received second and third readings in its original form, as tabled in the eighth Knesset by the previous government, with the amendment that appeals concerning halachic considerations may be referred to the rabbinic high court of appeals.  
33. Steps will be taken for the prevention of marketing of pork in Jewish-populated areas. If the extent law does not enable attainment of this goal, the relevant legislation shall be supplemented.  
34. The minister of justice shall give positive consideration to replacing — in the courts of law — the custom of deposition on oath by declaration on word of honor.  
35. The Western and Southern Walls of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem shall remain under the authority of the religious affairs ministry's halachic committee.  
36. There shall be no change insofar as relates to implementation of the National Service Law 1953.  
37. The government shall display consideration for the special needs of the religious and orthodox community, such as: yeshivot, including yeshiva students, Talmud Torah and theological seminaries, hospitals, ritual baths and synagogues.  
38. The possibility shall be examined of expanding the employment authority directorate, so as to include representation of additional workers' organizations.  
39. The Antiquities Law 5738-1975 shall be passed on third reading, with the reservation of Knesset member Y.M. Abramovitz, as it was passed on second reading by the eighth Knesset.  
40. The question which has come about in the jurisdiction and authority of the rabbinical courts since enactment of the law shall be rectified. After this the following corrections shall be made:  
(A) The rabbinical courts shall be given every authority which is given to the labour courts in the enforcement of rulings.  
(B) The matter of paternity shall be included in the parallel judicial framework of the rabbinical courts with the consent of

the parties on the basis of paragraph 93B of the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction (Marriage and Divorce) Law 5713-1953.  
(C) The question of jurisdiction to matters of marriage and divorce in cases where only one member of the couple is a resident or citizen shall be examined. In accordance with the findings of the examination the government shall strive to find a solution to the problem to the framework of the Marriage and Divorce Law.  
(D) Paragraph 186 of the Inheritance Law 5735-1963 shall be amended to provide that a rabbinical court shall have the authority to appoint an executor of an estate and to issue a distribution order which regard to the assets of the estate when the parties concerned are agreed thereto.  
(E) The rabbinical court shall have the authority to appoint a guardian ad litem in proceedings within its authority, to consultation and collaboration with the ministry of welfare and the general guardian.  
(F) A way shall be found to activate the special court (in accordance with paragraph 16 of the king's order in council) in cases where there arises a question of authority.  
(G) The government shall examine the status of the dayanim (religious judges) with a view to improving it.  
(H) The Religious Courts Law (prevention of interference) 5725-1965 shall be amended.  
(I) The government shall examine the ways of providing the rabbinical courts with ongoing authority in matters of alimony and child custody.  
(J) The representatives of Agudat Yisrael shall have freedom of action in the Knesset in everything to do with matters of religion.

42. Within three months of the formation of the government, a coalition committee shall be set up to draft a bill for changing the election system to a regional proportional one. After the details of the bill have been worked out to the satisfaction of all the partners in the coalition, the bill shall be submitted for the approval of the Knesset.  
43. A limited committee headed by the prime minister shall be set up to see to the implementation of the agreement and all the provisions thereof, including conversion according to halacha, within a reasonable time, and to solve problems which may be raised by any of the parties to this agreement.

#### Ecevit to form minority cabinet

ANKARA (AP). — Leftist premier-Designate Bulent Ecevit has pledged to form a minority government despite rejection of his plea for support by arch-rival Premier Suleyman Demirel in an unexpected face-to-face meeting.  
Although his Republican Peoples Party led all the other conservative parties in the voting, Ecevit still needs 12 more deputies to survive a vote of confidence if he succeeds in forming a minority government.  
Ecevit was asked by Turkish President Fahri Koruturk early last week to try to form Turkey's next government following the resignation of Demirel's four-party rightist government as a result of June 5 general elections.  
(A) The rabbinical courts shall be given every authority which is given to the labour courts in the enforcement of rulings.  
(B) The matter of paternity shall be included in the parallel judicial framework of the rabbinical courts with the consent of



LEGAL AT LONG LAST. World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, 35, receives a kiss from his bride, Veronica Porche, 22, following their wedding on Sunday in Beverly Hills, California. The third Mrs. Ali had the boxer's child 11 months ago. (UPI Telephoto)

#### John Lloyd scores upset in Wimbledon opener

WIMBLEDON, England (AP). — John Lloyd, Britain's 22-year-old Davis Cup player, scored the first upset at Wimbledon yesterday by beating fourth-seeded Roscoe Tanner of the U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 in the opening round.  
Tanner, who reached the semi-finals here last year after a quarter-final victory over Jimmy Connors, started off like a victor, but his game gradually came apart after he took the opening set, 6-3.

His service, his big weapon, was never at full power, and this let Lloyd get to the net and from the second set onwards virtually to control the pace of the match.  
Defending champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden, playing in centre court, coasted to a straight set first-round victory over Italy's Antoni Zugarelli, 6-4, 6-2, 9-7.

Eighth-seeded, Vitas Gerulaitis, the man who upset 1975 champion Arthur Ashe in last year's tournament, had a smooth first round win over fellow American Tom Gorman, 8-1, 6-3, 6-3.  
Italy's Adriano Panatta, seeded no. 10, faced stubborn resistance from Erik van Dillen of the U.S. as a large crowd watched the match on a wind-chilled outside court. Panatta won, 6-4, 6-8, 4-6, 6-3.  
Another seeded player, Bob Lutz

#### Woolmer heads English test rally

LONDON (Reuters). — Bob Woolmer scored a sparkling century to lead fighting rally by England on the fourth day of the first cricket test against Australia at Lord's here yesterday.

Woolmer, top scorer in England's first innings with 79, made 114 out and when bad light brought play to an end today 40 minutes early, England were 189 for two in their second innings — 109 runs ahead.  
After England pace bowler Brian Wilks had cleaned up Australia's last three first innings wickets yesterday morning for figures of seven for 78, England lost opener batsman Dennis Amis without a run on the board.

## Members of the Histadrut!

Since May 17, every one of us knows the importance of every vote, and how great is the danger of the slogan "change," whatever the price.

As members of the Histadrut, members who see the Histadrut not merely as a trade union organization, but as a means of assuring the dignity of the working man, his right, freedom of expression and opinion, freedom to organize and fight for what he believes in, freedom from fear and want, we have seen from the last elections that "change" can be a change for the worse, even a dangerous change.

This appeal is addressed to Histadrut members who support the Citizens Rights Movement, to Histadrut members who are apprehensive, and rightly so, at the increased strength of the Likud (and remember that Hillel Seidel is now Likud). Do not support the Labour Alignment. "Inty nava not destroyed" it by frontal attack, "but" they now wish to destroy it from within. If they increase their strength, they will find it easy to carry out their aim. The Labour Alignment has prepared the ground for them by their corruption, and even more by their neglect of the cause of the worker and their conversion of the Histadrut into an instrument of government and a means of financing their parties and activists.

You know us. We are consistent in standing firm on our principles. You know we are able to breathe new life into the Histadrut, to shake the Histadrut out of its congealed conservatism. Without us, the Labour Alignment is a bowl of stale, tasteless, unleavened pastry. Let us be the yeast and the salt. Give us the chance to enliven, revive and heal the ills of the Histadrut.

We can change the Histadrut into a shield for the working man and woman, a defence of their freedoms, a means of protecting the value of the consumer's purse, a preserver of the dignity of the artisan who lives by the toil of his hands, and whose wages should retain their purchasing power. Make it possible for us to change the Histadrut into a body that will be concerned for the worker coping with his problems, concerned for social services, development of education, sport, arts and crafts, for working people and their families pursuing hobbies in their communities. Not every change is a change for the worse. You must know how to choose correctly. This time, do not hesitate.

This time vote for the joint list of the Liberal Labour Movement and the Citizens Rights Movement.

With sincere thanks,

לע-רצ  
CITIZENS RIGHTS MOVEMENT  
LIBERAL LABOUR PARTY

האגודה הכללית



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As well as: ALL TOURS, 1 Rehov Nordau, Haifa.  
(CENTRAL TOURS, 4 Rehov Hafeiz Haim, Petah Tikva.

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## חזית דמוקרטית לשלום ולשוויון

הפדרציה הדמוקרטית הישראלית (ד"ר).  
פנתים שוורים וחזית ציון יהודים וערבים

Democratic Front for Peace and Equality  
The Israel Communist Party (Rakah).  
The Black Panthers,  
Jewish and Arab Public Circles

הקדמת האגודה



Egypt now gets world's biggest aid handout

## U.S. aid to Egypt hasn't developed as either Sadat or Congress expected

Washington Post News Service

ALEXANDRIA. — From a standing start in 1974, the U.S. economic aid programme for Egypt has grown to the highest in the world. More American economic assistance is being channelled to Egypt than to the rest of Africa and Latin America combined.

John Gilligan, administrator of the Agency for International Development, (AID), toured the country on Sunday for a first-hand look at the impact of an aid flow now running at more than \$900m. a year. When it was over, he declared that the U.S. is committed to sustain this effort for "a long time to come."

The U.S. is giving or lending Egypt everything from tallow for soap to a \$100m. cement factory. But aside from three new trucks purchased with an AID loan that were on display at the American consul's residence here, Gilligan saw little in the way of tangible results from the aid programme, because the most ambitious and visible projects are still in their early stages.

The significance of his visit lies less in what he saw than in what he said.

He made official what had already become apparent after a long internal debate in the U.S. embassy in Cairo — that neither the Congress nor President Anwar Sadat is getting the kind of aid programme they expected when assistance was resumed after the 1973 Middle East war.

Economic aid was promised by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to induce Sadat to participate in the shuttle diplomacy that followed that war and to accept the Sinai Disengagement Agreement. The aid programme was envisioned as giving Sadat immediate, visible results to show the Egyptian people that his policy was correct and to strengthen his political position. In the words of one informed American, it was to have been a "high velocity, quick impact programme" run by a small staff that would keep a low profile.

What has evolved over three years instead is a complicated, intricate programme to aid the long-term development of the Egyptian economy, with a commitment to keep the U.S. deeply involved in that effort for the foreseeable future.

"We're going to remain in this effort for years ahead, for a long time to come," Gilligan said. He said he had informed Sadat at their meeting here that the emphasis of the aid programme was shifting away from the immediate projects that might yield political gain to well-planned, long-term efforts to rebuild the national economy — projects that may not come to fruition until after Sadat has left the presidency.

He described Sadat as "a good deal more satisfied" with the aid programme than he was when the two met in Washington in March, because "he thinks things are beginning to move."

The tough questions about the aid to Egypt that have been raised during hearings on the AID budget in Congress, he said, were to be expected because "this was presented to Congress not as a development programme but as a political payoff. Now they're saying, we paid for peace, where is it?"

This is not to suggest that three years of rapidly-growing American economic aid to Egypt have not produced any results.

Goods purchased with American funds — buses and electrical machinery, margarine and bulldozers, tractors and herbicides — are flowing into the country. After an initial period in which AID staff members here had difficulty finding suitable projects on which to spend the money that Congress was giving them, con-

tracts are being signed for major industrial facilities such as an electric power station for the city of Ismailia.

It is only to say that the nature of the American relationship with Egypt has changed substantially from what it was when Kissinger established it. The U.S. has now undertaken an extended commitment not just to keep Sadat afloat but to reshape this country's economic future.

Gilligan, interviewed aboard an Egyptian military helicopter carrying him across the desert from the Suez Canal to Cairo, said he told Sadat that "we are insisting that the Egyptians develop a long-term, sound economic development plan and stick with it. If we are going to go to Congress for the money, we have to see some results at this end."

Egypt has a reputation for getting less than full value out of the money given to it by the U.S., the European countries and the Arab oil states, but Gilligan said it had been made clear to Sadat that "the donors won't stick with him" if this continues.

He said Sadat responded that he was sometimes forced to set aside sound long-range plans because of "political pressures for immediate relief," which in contemporary Egyptian terms means using development capital to buy food for the masses.

While the U.S. and other donor nations have condemned this practice, the Americans have also yielded to it. After the food price riots that rocked the Sadat regime in January, AID took \$190m. out of capital development projects and allowed the government to use it for food. Any partial listing of the AID projects gives an idea of how deeply the U.S. has become involved in the Egyptian economy.

In the next fiscal year American funds will be paying for social work training, family planning, rehabilitation of the country's major textile mill, port improvement, poultry farming, railway cars and a bank that will provide loans for the country's private-sector economy.

For some time, as the programme grew, political officers at the embassy expressed fears that the AID mission here would take on the characteristics of those in Indochina, with teams of advisers out in the field. Kissinger's insistence that the staff be kept to a minimum had faded even before his departure from office and, as one observer said, "you can't really run a billion-dollar programme with a low profile."

After Gilligan's tour, which included a visit to a suspiciously clean and well-painted village in the Nile Delta, Gilligan said that "Egypt is a powder-keg" where the U.S. and other donors have to help out of "enlightened self-interest." He told Sadat that if Egypt wants American private investors to come in and do business here, they have to be assured that the country is not preparing for a new war.

Gilligan's visit coincided with the arrival of the first of 1,600 buses that Egypt is buying with AID funds from Ward Industries of Conway, Arkansas. All the major American bus manufacturers bid on the contract except American Motors, which is on the Arab boycott list. Ward Industries, the successful bidder, however, makes only the coach and fixtures. The chassis on these buses are being built by American Motors.

According to the head of AID's commodity import programme here, no questions about compliance with the boycott are permitted in any Egyptian purchase using AID funds, and some blacklisted firms have begun sending representatives here to try to re-enter the Egyptian market.



Soviet President and Communist Party Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris yesterday. (Report on page one) (UPI Telephoto)

## Arabs 'allow' big U.S. firms to trade with Israel

ALEXANDRIA (AP). — General Motors, Westinghouse and General Electric can continue to do business with Israel without winding up on the Arab boycott blacklist, the head of the boycott organization said yesterday.

The companies will be blacklisted only if they invest in Israel, said boycott commissioner general Mohammed Mahgoub. Rumours that the three American industrial giants were going to establish plants in Israel resulted in a warning to the companies three months ago.

The three presented documents to a boycott conference on Sunday in Alexandria stating that they had no such intention, Mahgoub said, and were then cleared of suspicion.

Mahgoub's statement cleared up confusion resulting from his announcement on Sunday that General Motors (GM) and Westinghouse had been "cleared" after submitting documentary proof that they have no business ties with Israel. A GM

spokesman in New York said his company was selling cars in Israel, and a Westinghouse spokesman in Pittsburgh said his firm was bidding to supply nuclear equipment for an Israeli power plant.

"So long as they do not have plants in Israel that use Israeli labour and thus help the economy, it is fine," Mahgoub told reporters.

Mahgoub's explanation was in line with the Arab practice of leniency toward companies whose products are needed by the Arabs.

## And equally difficult to blow their noses

BANGKOK (Reuters). — Traffic policemen have stopped wearing anti-pollution smog masks after a brief experiment which began only last week.

A local police chief said the masks had made it difficult for policemen to blow their noses.

## Rome 'death-squads' threaten to wipe out left-wing violence

ROME (UPI). — A new Brazilian-style "death squad" emerged in Italy yesterday and threatened to execute left-wing terrorists or their relatives after a sudden upsurge of violence in the past 24 hours involving shooting and huge fires.

The counter-terrorist threat came after gunmen in Milan shot an electrical company foreman in both legs yesterday morning, two giant fires in Milan on Sunday caused an estimated \$35m. in damage, and 18 new Fiat cars were burned in Florence.

Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by the Communist Front. Line organization and police believe they were timed to coincide with yesterday's continuation of the

Milan trial of Renato Curcio, reputed leader of Italy's extreme leftist Red Brigades.

The Italian news agency ANSA received a message yesterday from an organization calling itself "Death Squads for Fallen Policemen."

It said that "in view of the cowardice of the government, which is incapable of meeting the violence of the Red Brigades with violence, death squads have been set up all over Italy of the same type which wiped out political and ordinary crime in Brazil very quickly."

The message said that "for every victim of the various criminal groups armed by the Communist revolution, close or distant relatives of jailed or known Red Brigades, like Curcio will be executed."

## Troops patrol Kampala amid rumours of attack on Amin

NAIROBI (UPI). — Troop and mechanized armour movements built up in Uganda yesterday following a weekend shootout at Entebbe and reports President Idi Amin had disappeared after a fresh assassination attempt.

Roadblocks were thrown up around the capital of Kampala and neighbouring Entebbe, site of the country's international airport. Security was also reportedly strengthened at the Uganda-Kenya border with heavier strength guard patrols.

Diplomatic and other sources confirmed there had been some type of

shootout on the outskirts of Entebbe on Saturday morning. But they could not confirm a report in the "Nation" newspaper, which has a spotty record on Uganda coverage, that Amin had been involved and had disappeared afterwards.

One diplomatic source said emphatically Amin's car had not been involved in a shootout and said Kampala "was very, very quiet." Other stories, however, suggested a rebellion within the army and that Amin may even have been captured by a rebel faction. None of these reports could be confirmed.

## Kissinger says Carter also using 'secret diplomacy'

LONDON (UPI). — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said his successor Cyrus Vance and the State Department may find it painful to admit this, but secret diplomacy is unavoidable.

Kissinger widely criticized for "secret diplomacy" and keeping his negotiations from the U.S. Congress and the American people, said the Carter administration is doing the same thing.

In a copyright interview with the London newspaper the "Observer," Kissinger said "The new administration is conducting foreign policy in terms of the sharing of the tactical information no less restrictively than we did."

He said there are many intermediate stages between bilateral diplomacy and UN-type diplomacy because there are many people involved in UN-type diplomacy.

"I think the most serious negotiations that I have seen have required an element of confidentiality," he told interviewers.

Douglas Cater and Kenneth Harris.

"There are many ideas you try out in a negotiation that, if the other side accepts, are quite tolerable, but which, if they are publicized before they are accepted, become very difficult to handle."

"A foreign government must have the assurance that it can explore ideas without having the whole thing public before it is concluded," Kissinger said. "It makes compromise more possible."

Kissinger agreed that real detente and real coexistence with the Soviet Union are possible, but said "It requires that we prevent, their achieving success in undermining Western Europe."

"At the same time we must never forget that coexistence is imposed on us by nuclear weapons and will be reinforced over the decades to come by the emergence of other power centres in the world," he added.

He said he thought it possible for the West to continue detente with both the Soviet Union and China.

## Snake bites man; snake dies

NEW DELHI (UPI). — A 60-year-old Indian farmer claims immunity against snake venom and rabies, according to Indian newspaper reports.

Gaboo Miyan, a Moslem farmer from Balodabazar in the thickly forested Chhatisgarh district of central India, was bitten by a krait snake on June 10. His friends thought it was the end for Miyan since a krait is considered five times deadlier than a cobra.

But Miyan was unperturbed. He cleaned the wound and carried

on with his normal chores. The next day, the krait was found dead at the spot where it had bitten the farmer.

A few months back, Miyan was bitten by a rabid dog. The dog died. Miyan attributes his immunity against poisons to his habit of mashing large quantities of the kuehela herb, known to botanists as nux vomica. The seeds of kuehela produce strychnine.

In Indian folklore, the herb also is known as an aphrodisiac and an excellent remedy for skin infections.

## Britain to join nuclear ban talks

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union have agreed to broaden their comprehensive test ban talks. U.S. officials said yesterday, and Britain will join the talks to begin in Geneva on July 13.

The Russians proposed that the British join the talks aimed at a total ban on the testing of all military nuclear weapons. President Jimmy Carter described it as "a step in the right direction."

The agreement to enlarge the talks came in talks in Washington between the U.S. and the Soviet Union which ended on Friday.

Under a current agreement, the testing of any nuclear device with a yield equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT is banned. But since most weapons tests are now below that range, the partial agreement does little to hinder the development of new nuclear weapons.

## HISTADRUT— General Federation of Labour in Israel Central Elections Committee

# NOTICE TO VOTERS

Voting Arrangements — Histadrut Elections, June 21, 1977

for the 13th Convention of the Histadrut, the Naamat Convention and Labour Councils

1. Every member of the Histadrut with voting rights will vote at the voting station at which his name appears on the list. He should bring his Histadrut member's booklet (pinkas haver).
2. Every voter, citizen or soldier, who is outside his voting area on the day of the elections, may cast his vote in a ballot box for "transients" (ovrim).
3. "Voting area" means the area coming under a labour council or agricultural area centre, in accordance with the boundaries fixed by the Central Elections Committee.
4. There will be a ballot box for transients at every voting station. In most cases, the voting station will be at the labour council's premises. In addition to transients' ballot boxes at labour council premises, there will be transients' boxes at agricultural area centres.
5. Voters at sanatoria, retirement homes and hospitals will place their votes in special ballot boxes as "transients," except at large retirement homes where there will be a normal ballot box.
6. A soldier doing national service or reserve service can vote in one of four ways:
  - (1) A soldier on leave can vote as a citizen at the voting station in his district of residence where his name appears on the list. He should bring his Histadrut member's booklet.
  - (2) A soldier who is not at his unit and not at home can vote as a normal transient at any transients' ballot box.

- (3) A soldier at his unit will vote in the army ballot box. He should present his Histadrut member's booklet and his soldier's card.
- (4) Nahal soldiers in service at agricultural settlements will vote at army voting stations or at the nearest civilian voting station, where they will vote as transients.

Remember! To vote at a civilian voting station, you need your Histadrut member's booklet. To vote at an army voting station, you need your Histadrut member's booklet and your army card.

7. Histadrut members whose names appear in List A of the voters' rolls, but not in the list of those with voters' rights at their local voting station may vote as transients.
8. Voting stations will be open as follows:
  - (1) Voting stations throughout the country will open at 7 a.m.
  - (2) Voting stations in rural locations will close at 9 p.m.
  - (3) Voting stations at labour council premises will close at 10 p.m.
  - (4) Voting stations in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Ramat Gan, Beersheba, Bnei Brak, Herzliya, Netanya, Petah Tikva, Bat Yam, Holon, Rishon Lezion and Rehovot will close at 11 p.m.
9. Histadrut Member! If you do not know at which voting station you should vote, go to an information bureau of the Central Elections Committee at a labour council.

Central Elections Committee

# The income from interest at legal rates, on the public's money in the pension funds, can alone ensure payment of pensions to those covered by the funds, for an unlimited period.

(Mabat, May 29, 1977)

## That is the Truth about the Pension Funds

More than half a million wage earners are covered by the Histadrut's pension funds. Some 60,000 already enjoy the fruits of social insurance, and receive a pension from one of the funds.

The funds constantly maintain the real value of pensions, in so doing demonstrating great responsibility and loyalty to all in the pension schemes, younger people and pensioners alike.

The pension funds are responsible for ensuring that, when a worker retires, he will be able to maintain a standard of living consistent with personal dignity, on the strength of his savings in a pension fund during his working years.

Histadrut pension funds operate on principles of mutual assistance, and have socio-economic objectives. The funds are firmly established on a public economic base, and are subject to the supervision of the Finance Ministry's National Savings Authority, and the supervision and auditing of the Histadrut's Centre for Social Security.

The pension funds regret that extracts from an opinion expressed by an actuary who resigned his position, which were taken out of their context in an irresponsible and damaging way, have been exploited for electioneering purposes by political groups that object to the very existence of these funds.

The pension funds will, in the future, fully meet their responsibilities to all members of the funds, as they have done in the past, and are doing now.

★ Mivtahim — Workers' Social Insurance Institute Ltd.

★ Insurance and Pension Fund of Agricultural and Unskilled Workers in Israel (Cooperative Association) Ltd.

★ Insurance and Pension Fund of Building and Public Works Labourers (Cooperative Association) Ltd.

★ Netiv — Pension Fund of the Histadrut Companies' Workers Ltd.

★ Central Benefit Fund of Histadrut Workers Ltd.

★ Central Benefit and Pension Fund for Clerical Workers (Cooperative Association) Ltd.

★ Magen — Central Pension Fund for Production, Transport and Service Cooperatives (Cooperative Association) Ltd.

مكثامن الفصل



## Summer 'Improvisatzia'

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS / Joanna Yehiel

THE CROWD in the Women's department of Jerusalem's Hamashbir was dense; fathers held small children above their heads to see better; older children climbed on to the few available seats; women of all ages and sizes packed themselves closer into the circle.

Making good use of my elbows, I fought my way to the front row to see a beautiful girl... busy dressing and undressing.

I've seen a good many fashion shows, but this was the first time I'd seen one in which the model did her change of costume right in front of the spectators. And I must say, it added a lot to the usual display of clothes.

"It's an improvisatzia," Hamashbir's designer, Ruth Tataro, told me. "We show 21 dresses in 12 minutes."

This was gorgeous black model Lois (sixth and last) show of the day, but she showed no sign of fatigue. Quick as a flash, she was helped into another of Ms. Tataro's lightweight summer cotton dresses. Then, seemingly carelessly but with great thought, Lois hitched the matching hat out of a basket, and danced round the 2 by 3 metre space. With a constant smile on her face she allowed herself to be poked at by curious bystanders, and even occasionally grabbed hold of a small child and danced with her round the ever-decreasing circle. Under the dresses was a beautiful brown one-piece bathing suit, which, though strapless proved its staying power to

be as great as Lois' own. In fact, so interesting was the show itself that it took a moment to remember that its raison d'être was the clothes.

Which were worth looking at, for several reasons. First (and most important) they are all reduced in price until the end of this month by 15 per cent. Prices before the reduction are in the region of IL190 to IL340 plus eight per cent VAT, so if you're after something for summer, these dresses probably come out cheaper than most others. They are all of cotton or cotton with diolen and thus machine washable.

Colours are mainly based on white — often with a black or brown or yellow flower print. Almost all are wrap-around, fastening with a same-fabric tie at the waist, and giving an attractive swing when one walks. Most are sun-dresses with simple strap-tops, some ruched, some plain at the bodice. And all except a few made reach to mid-calf.

"Maxis sell better in Jerusalem than anywhere else," Ms. Tataro told me. "Why? For two reasons: if a woman doesn't want to show her legs and is tired of trousers, then she buys a maxi. Also, 'freaky' fashions sell better here, because of the students."

The maxi that got all the applause was far from freaky: it was an attractive cotton print sun-dress which could go through the day until cinema in the evening. The last dress, a Qiana affair in brown with cream braiding, could be worn no less than 24 different ways, depend-



Hamashbir's cotton flower print wrap-around dress, IL285

ding on how you arranged the straps and it fits every size. All for IL285 (plus VAT, minus reduction...).

If you want to see the 'improvisatzia' for yourself, and I highly recommend it, then it is being shown at Hamashbir stores throughout the country for the next 12 days. Kol hakavod, Lois!

By SHOSHANA LESGER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Kfar Menahem — "Bridge" is a scheme with a truly apt name. For its aim is literally to bridge the gap between New Zealand and Israel by sponsoring the travel of "Kiwis" abroad.

A non-Jewish project relying on non-Jewish sponsors, Bridge sends its young people for four-months' work on kibbutzim here, after which each chooses a field of research — generally corresponding to his/her profession.

Thus, a 23-year-old vet, one of a recent Bridge group of 35, joined forces with Tel Aviv Zoo, while a social worker toured institutions here and a doctor visited the medical facilities in the administered territories.

The New Zealand Bridge was founded three years ago after a similar one in Britain collapsed through lack of funds. The dynamic directors of the present scheme, James and Helen McNeish, recently visited Kfar Menahem, where volunteers make up a third of the working force.

An established broadcaster and author, James visited Israel after the Yom Kippur War and noticed that "every country was sending groups to Israel except New Zealand and Australia." The reason: like their Israeli counterparts, young New Zealanders cannot usually afford to travel abroad. "Our young people are isolated," said Helen. "If they haven't won academic scholarships, they can't get out."

While the idea of some kind of scheme was gradually forming in James' mind, he was "roped in" to the Bridge by Moshe Dubaky, who had been the director of the bridge with Britain. Dubaky simply told

## 'Kiwis' bridge the gap



Helen and James McNeish with members of the Bridge in New Zealand group. (David Perlmutter)

McNeish that he was to found the next bridge. And the idea found fertile ground.

It was planned that the youngsters should visit Europe after Israel. But why choose this country as the launching pad for their proteges? Helen: "Israel is the ideal bridge. It has the most polyglot concentration of young people, a society where everything's happening. It's the society for young people, I don't know of any other country like it."

Zealanders don't like wearing ties either."

"We took a gamble," James recollected, "but within three weeks we had 400 applicants." They began running on a deficit and still are. But the involvement of former Bridge youngsters in fund-raising in New Zealand activities is steadily growing. Helen and James feel the future success of their organization depends on getting the young people to "inherit it."

Reports of the Bridge are by word of mouth. There's no money for

advertisements. Applicants are screened for emotional stability, not academic achievement. Averaging 22 years, they are expected to absorb the experience and contribute when they come back home, as well as when they are here, according to the organizers.

Sponsors, never enough to meet the number of applicants, range from former New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk, to a newspaper, "The Auckland Star" which sent a reporter this year "to get experience overseas."

Most of the volunteers interviewed said they knew too little about the country beforehand to have had any preconceived opinions.

"I don't know anything about Jews apart from the odd Jewish joke," said motor mechanic John Dendo of Auckland. He shocked screeners by saying he'd never heard of Kibbutz.

New Zealanders who had been here since December were asked by Israel's British and Australian ambassadors whether the kibbutz had been different from their expectations. Replied one girl: "We weren't told whether a kibbutz had electricity — we only knew the idealistic parts."

Most found the society in their three kibbutzim — Kfar Menahem, Ma'anit, and Zikim — rather middle class, while reactions to group living varied from enthusiasm to disappointment that even in a kibbutz, people "passed the buck."

Two of the group said they were going to visit Arab countries from here to get "both sides of the story." Dubaky would like to see more "Bridges" with other countries. But for the moment he hopes this bridge will provide New Zealand with a few "good ambassadors" for Israel.

## Utter devotion to music



HEPHZIBAH MENUHIN — Piano Recital. Sonata in D Major, K.558; Weber: Sonata in A-flat Major, opus 20; Mendelssohn: Variations Serieuses, opus 54; Beethoven: Sonata (1807); Beethoven: Sonata in C-sharp minor, opus 27, No. 3; Schubert: 22 Waltzes.

HEPHZIBAH MENUHIN is an exception in every respect: she is the only member of the Menuhin clan to maintain an independent personality without being overshadowed by her brother Yehudi; she does not live the life of a concert artist and, yet, has preserved an astonishing technical and musical attraction; she plays with the music on the rack (and a page-turner at her side) and looks like a young girl from a kibbutz informally dressed, yet creates an atmosphere of utter devotion to music at its most intimate. She chooses a programme of pleasing music but with no dramatic accents or emotional depth. All the music was played technically flawlessly but emotionally understated and, yet, one went home with the conviction that Hephzibah Menuhin is a great artist and a lovable person without peer.

A sonata representing not one of Mozart's best efforts: a trivial, though brilliant nothingness of Weber (much too long for its lack of content); the Mendelssohn Variations failing to add any contrast and engendering a sense of disappointment made some members of the audience go home in the interval.

But then, the pianist inserted the Bloch Sonata, apparently in response to a request. This is a typical but not particularly ingenious work of the master. But it gave Hephzibah Menuhin the opportunity to show that she reigns supreme over the full range of expression, dynamics, strong touch, elastic approach, in short, everything.

Again, in the Schubert Waltzes, precious pearls of improvisation for entertaining congenial company, Hephzibah Menuhin elicited such beautiful phrases and inflections, such lovingly formed fragments of song and infectious rhythm, that one went away elated, satisfied, happy, and grateful to an exceptional artist.

YORAHAN BOHEM

## The Meyuhah family of Jerusalem

WRITERS AND READERS / Raya Shapiro

THE MOSLEM RULERS of Jerusalem during the past 300 years were unpredictable. Carried to power in a series of local uprisings or obscure deals with the Sublime Porte, the governors of the Holy City had normally one aim: to get rich quickly by robbing the population. The Jews, though generally poor, were an easy prey, especially because they stood by one another and tried to help out a fellow-Jew in distress.

The period is described in over 600 pages of a strange book whose main purpose is to trace the origins and works of the Meyuhah family, which has contributed a number of influential rabbis to the Jerusalem community. The author of *Jerusalem within its Walls* (Yerushalayim bein ha'khalot), Avraham Ben-Yaakov, has several books on the Babylonian community to his credit. Carefully perusing old books and manuscripts written by Meyuhah clansmen or others, the author assembles a host of stories which give a human dimension to the life in the Old City in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, though not in strict chronological order.

A typical story, for instance, is that of a Jewish woman in the Old City who, in the mid-1700s, brought disaster on the community. She used to sell wine to clients who could not get it elsewhere in the city which outlawed the sale of liquor in public places. When one of her customers got involved in a street brawl that ended in a fatality, he argued in his defence that he was intoxicated. The Governor of Jerusalem wanted the woman wine-seller banded. She went into hiding and the governor extracted a lump sum from the community to have the matter lapse into oblivion.

On other occasions, when trouble could not be assuaged by local means, or those who extorted bribes raised their demands to impossible levels, delegations were sent to higher authority. Rafael Meyuhah Bebar Shmuel, who was

chief of the Jerusalem rabbis, made a five-day sea voyage to Constantinople to seek the intervention of influential Jews there to curb the persecution of the Jerusalem governor. The mission was successful. Only some ungrateful tongues noted maliciously that the governor was to any case dead by the time Rabbi Meyuhah returned to Jerusalem.

The accounts of constant harassment over the centuries bear an ominous resemblance to what is known of the treatment of Jews in Syria today.

The Jewish community of Jerusalem, nevertheless, was constantly growing with the influx of new immigrants. The Meyuhah family traces its family-tree to Salonica, whence funds as well as people appear to have been coming constantly over the centuries. The list of *yeshiva* benefactors and leaders in the 18th century indicates close relations with Italy, Leghorn in particular.

The Ashkenazi community was illegal, and its members had to dress like the Sephardim and learn to speak Arabic in order to pass unnoticed. The community was in almost permanent debt. Emisaries (*shkhim*) had to be sent to more prosperous brethren in Europe to raise funds.

The precarious position of the Jews in Jerusalem did not stop them, however, from quarrelling among themselves. "Two-thirds of the town rose one against the other," the favourite method being to inform on the rabbis. A perfectly honourable and efficient Jewish official was assassinated by a group of rabbis, while others had to leave the town for a while. Elections to the Knesset would have been even more dramatic than they are in our times.

For contemporary Jerusalemites, of course, the name of Meyuhah is associated not with the Rishon Le-Zion of the past, but with Yosef Meyuhah, the pedagogue and fighter for the integration of communists in modern Israel.

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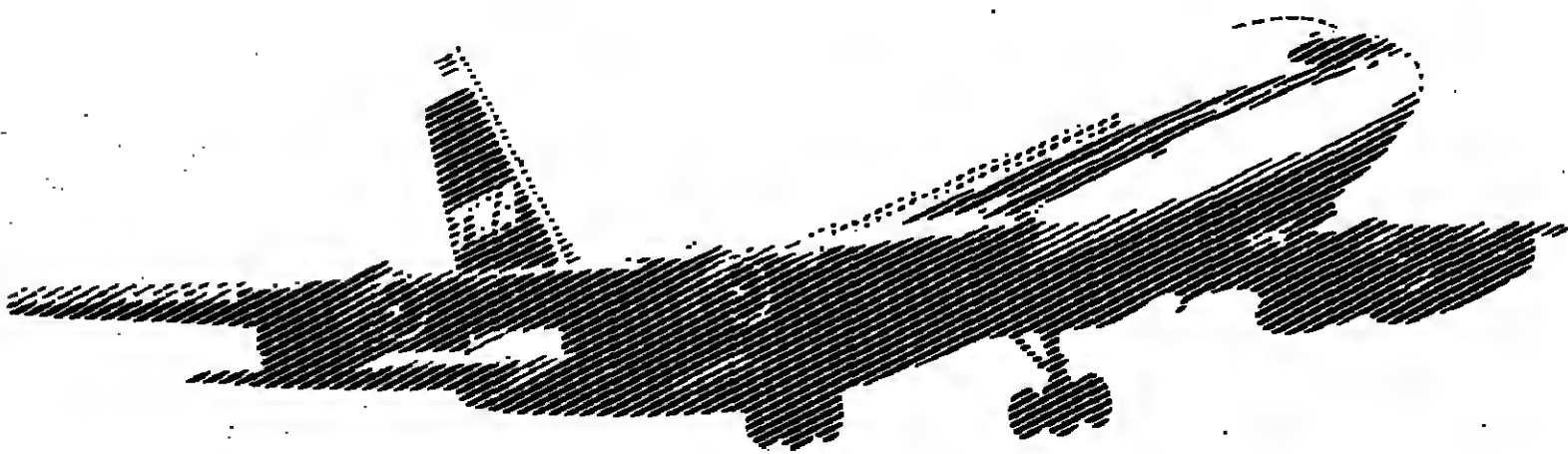
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## Mr. Begin in the saddle

THE CHANGE of guard has been effected. For the first time in the nation's history Labour finds itself on the opposition benches, while the Likud, traditionally the opposition, takes the lead in the new government. The parliamentary majority won by Menachem Begin's cabinet is predictably slim, but it is sufficient.

In addressing the Knesset yesterday, Mr. Begin asked for a year's period of grace before his new, untried, administration is judged on performance. This is fair enough in principle, even though a full year is a trifle much, particularly in those areas which call for immediate action. But it is certainly not too early to assess the government's structure, its personnel, and its programme.

During the campaign, the Likud made generous promises of sweeping reforms in the structure of the executive branch, if only it won the elections. The emphasis, it said, would be on far greater economy and efficiency. This has proved to be somewhat easier said than done.

The number of government departments has, it is true, been reduced from 19 to 16. But the results are not uniformly worthy of applause. Tourism has been placed at Commerce and Industry, where perhaps it belongs, but Police has been banded over to Interior, where it does not belong. Religious Affairs, on the other hand, remains intact, for reasons of coalition politics, while Absorption is to have its fate sealed after the next Zionist Congress.

The utility of rejoining Transport and Communications seems questionable, at best. So is the combination of Labour, Social Welfare and the National Insurance Institute in one huge Ministry of Social Betterment. The practical consequence is liable to be an unwelcome stress on welfare at the expense of productivity.

One wholly new Ministry has been created, for Energy and Infrastructure. It is a sign of the times, and should be given a chance. Another commendable change in the new government is the absence of Ministers Without Portfolio. The saving, such as it is, has been more than made up by a profusion of Deputy Ministers. But at least they do not sit at the cabinet table.

The 13 men already appointed to seats at the table — three seats are still being reserved for the DMC — may, for want of a better term, be described simply as Mr. Begin's cabinet. Some of them are known for their flamboyance, others still lack lustre. But it would be surprising if all of them do not move in the Premier's orbit. This could, however, result in better team work, something which the previous government was sorely lacking.

The programme read out by Mr. Begin yesterday as representing the consensus of the new Likud-led regime is contained in a set of "basic policy guidelines." These have the virtue of brevity, which is unusual in official texts of this kind. But they also display the faults of ambiguity, evasion, and contradiction.

The government, we are assured, will strive to curb inflation, stabilize the currency, eradicate poverty, ensure employment — and, even, "encourage pride of creativity and work morale." These are all noble goals, to which few people will take exception. What is unclear is how — or whether — they can all be achieved at the same time.

In the social sphere, the "guidelines" pledge both change and continuity. The most controversial innovation is likely to be a bill for compulsory arbitration of labour disputes in essential services. Less argument may be expected over three measures projected in the "coalition agreement" between the Likud and its two junior partners, the NRP and the Aguda, which is a companion to the "guidelines."

These measures include a minimum wage bill, a state pension bill, and a national health bill. Work on the last two was virtually completed under the Rabin administration, but no action was taken because of disagreement on the status of existing pension schemes and sick funds. Mr. Begin, in his statement to the Knesset, vowed to include all four in his current legislative agenda.

In religious matters, however, the "guidelines" solemnly announce that the status quo will be maintained. Now even a superficial reading of the "coalition agreement" reveals this to be a gross terminological inaccuracy.

What the "agreement" has in fact wrought is to upset the status quo — which the religious parties may, of course, prefer to view as the restoration of some pristine, though undocumented, situation in the relations between state and religion in Israel.

This is the price paid — willingly, no doubt — by Mr. Begin for the privilege of having a cabinet which will not force him to speak of "compromise" in making peace with the Arabs, nor of any "withdrawal" from Judea and Samaria. That, really, is what the new government's programme is mostly about.

But does not going to Geneva imply consent to "compromise" and to some "withdrawal"? Not according to Mr. Begin. His government will, according to the "guidelines," take part in the Geneva talks if invited on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338; and, of course, it will honour the acceptance of these Resolutions by its predecessor. But it will not say that it will accept them itself.

This attitude on Mr. Begin's part may be understandable, considering that he was the man who took the Likud out of the national unity government in August 1970, so as not to be a party to any act of adherence to 242. But it makes little sense. Mr. Begin is simply playing cat-and-mouse with his own people.

He is also, apparently, trying to play the same game with others. But sooner or later, he will be nailed down, and asked to give plain answers to some simple questions: compromise — yes or no? Withdrawal — yes or no?

For this possibility no provision is made either in the "guidelines" or in the "agreement."

CRITICIZING the Labour Party on the day of its deepest humiliation as its leaders transfer power and its trappings to their arch-rivals, may seem at first sight a sadistic exercise, like kicking a man when he's down. But if Labour does not take the time, after today's Histadrut elections, to find out where it went wrong and to learn from its egregious mistakes, it is guaranteed to stay out of power for more than just the next four years.

Beginning today, Labour's main potential electoral advantage will accrue from the mistakes made by Begin's cabinet ministers (collectively and individually), and from the internal contradictions in the Likud, which, even after 12 years, is far from being a unified political body. If Labour relies exclusively on such negative factors, however, without applying itself to its own rehabilitation, it will almost certainly be rejected in future by an electorate that has finally overcome its fear of change. This is all the more true following the emergence of the Democratic Movement for Change as a challenger for Labour's potential supporters.

The intention here is not to launch upon an exhaustive recounting of Labour's sins of omission and commission (as a counterpoint to the somewhat pathetic upbeat summing up of the Rabin Cabinet in the past few weeks), but to make a number of comments on three general areas in which the clear failure of the Labour Party was instrumental in bringing it down: leadership, performance and image.

It is no secret that Mr. Rabin became prime minister, in April 1974, by a fluke. In the panic that seized the party after Mrs. Meir's resignation, neophyte politician Yitzhak Rabin had two main advantages: he was untried by responsibility for the Yom Kippur War, and no one knew where he stood on the major issues that divided the party. It was a good tactic for rising to the top at a moment of confusion and Mr. Rabin was sure enough to work it to the hilt. He proved inept, however, in capitalizing on this initial success and in clearly establishing his leadership and proposing a bold programme on the implementation of which his claim to leadership would be based.

The result was that neither the Labour Party nor the country had a leader in the past three years — which were among the most crucial and traumatic in Israel's short history.

LAST FEBRUARY'S narrow vote at the Labour Party convention, by which Mr. Rabin was re-elected, had the paradoxical effect of providing incontrovertible proof that the Labour Party was still split down the middle on the question of leadership. It was a portent of more of the same disaster at the top that had characterized the previous 21 months. The surprising ease — some would say the audacious relief — with which the party accepted Rabin's resignation after his bank account flap provided additional proof, if any were needed, of this failure to settle the leadership issue.

Mr. Peres is now the formal head of the Labour Party, but his first task will be to convert that formality into reality. In all likelihood the "night of long knives," which was postponed because of the need to pull together for the Histadrut elections, will now break out with mutual recriminations as to who was most responsible for the debacle of May 17.

Some recriminations are unavoidable and should be taken as a form of catharsis. But when the fury has abated, Mr. Peres will have to prove his mettle by achieving a consensus on the major issues confronting Israel and uniting the party.

There is no guarantee that Mr. Peres can do it, but it is the central task that a man in his position must attempt. It may well be that the formal partnership with Mapam will have to be shed and perhaps there will be a number of defections to Mr. Dayan from the former Rafi wing, although such surgery should neither be sought nor welcomed a priori. However, the departure of opportunist members, who latched on to the party during its long years in power, should be welcomed. If Mr. Peres can pull it off, he should be able — within a year — to head a completely revamped and younger leadership, and a rejuvenated party.

# THE FUTURE OF LABOUR

If Labour retains control of the Histadrut in today's elections, it will be judged as never before by the ability of its remaining powerholders to solve real problems, says YOSEF GOELL.

There is reason to believe that Labour will emerge from today's Histadrut elections significantly weakened but still in control. The Histadrut will provide an enviable opportunity for an opposition party such as Labour. Oppositions are generally given the chance to talk and not to do: Labour will have the chance to talk in the Knesset and to do in the Histadrut. One can only wait to see whether the shock of May 17 has changed its attitude towards the question of performance, for the growing gap between its words and its performance in recent years contributed to its political defeat.

PERFORMANCE as a criterion for continuation in office has never been a strong point in Israeli political culture, or in its general work or business culture, for that matter. Within a year of Mr. Rabin's election to office Labour Party leaders were tearing their hair out over his inability to master the job. Within 18 months, there was a broad consensus in the party that Mr. Rabinowitz was just not it. There was similar agreement that Mr. Almog was not the man for the Jewish Agency, even before his appointment as chairman became final, and that Mr. Zarmi was a bad choice for the post of party secretary.

All these appointments proved to be nails in Labour's electoral coffin. But nothing was ever done about them beyond swelling the chorus of discontent in the party. The criterion of performance never stood a chance when it came up against the granite walls of cronyism and factionalism, on which the party had come to stand. With responsibility for the Histadrut still in its hands, but with the aura of electoral invincibility gone, Labour will be judged as never before by the ability of its remaining powerholders to solve real problems. Leadership and performance are conveyed to the voting public through images; and images are transmitted through the media. It is debatable how effective the use of the media was in determining the way the public voted. What is beyond question is that the Labour Party and its leadership lost the support of the media over the years, with the final blows coming during the Yom Kippur War and soon afterwards.

There is no sure-fire formula for regaining the support of the media. But one may be sure that the attitude that developed under Mrs. Meir, that the media — both printed and electronic — were the enemy of the Labour Party, proved to be counterproductive and, in a way, a self-fulfilling prophecy. Mr. Rabin's inability to project himself successfully only added fuel to the flames.

Leadership consists very much of the ability to lead people by talking to them, inspiring them and even admonishing them when necessary. At times this can be done directly, but in most cases it must be done through the press and television.

This will have to be an important consideration in the selection of the leadership team that Labour will field as it attempts to reconstruct itself and challenge the Likud government.

## Secrecy and diplomacy

A measure of immunity from the prying eyes of the media is essential to the success of diplomacy, says WALTER EYTAN.

succeeding. The media's business, on the other hand, is to find out everything that is going on and to tell their readers, viewers and listeners all about it — even if, as happens, this means creating difficulties for the diplomats or leads to the failure of their efforts.

Sometimes total secrecy is essential. The long-standing conflict between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste and Fiume would have taken many years more to resolve if it had not been for the secrecy which covered Britain's good offices as mediator. When would the proceedings between the United States and China have taken place if utter secrecy had not ensured the success of Henry Kissinger's missions to Peking, which paved the way for President Nixon's first visit to the Forbidden City?

BUT WHAT probably counts in most cases is the extent and intensity of media "coverage." A moderate amount of media interest may not ruin a negotiation or even make it more difficult, but to focus on it all the TV cameras of the world can kill it from the outset.

When we negotiated the Israel-Egypt armistice agreement at the beginning of 1949, there was no secret about it — but the press, to all intents and purposes, left us alone. First of all, it was not encouraged; neither the negotiators themselves nor the Acting U.N. Mediator, Ralph Bunche, had any interest, personal or otherwise, in inviting attention from the press.

Secondly, the negotiations took place at Rhodes, only a few weeks after the end of the Greek civil war. The island was hard to get to, there were no scheduled air services, hotel accommodation was limited, communications were — to say the least — poor.

There was one small telegraph office, staffed by a little old lady who spoke no word of any language but Greek and may even not have found it easy to read Latin characters. She was so overwhelmed by the sudden call on her resources that the U.N., Israel and Egypt each, with the permission of the Greek Government, maintained their own communications unit.

There were only a few local newspaper correspondents on the island, "stringers" as best they could for the wire services. In the course of the six weeks the negotiations lasted an occasional foreign newspaperman would appear, trying to find out what he could and make a story of it. It was in any case before the era of universal TV, and I doubt whether there was ever as much as a Gaumont or Pathe cameraman to record the proceedings for the movie-house newscasts.

When the armistice agreement was finally signed and we returned the next day to Israel, there was Moshe Sharett to greet us at the airport, and possibly a few reporters, but not a single person with a camera even to take ordinary "stills." This, in the world in which

we were then living, was as it should have been.

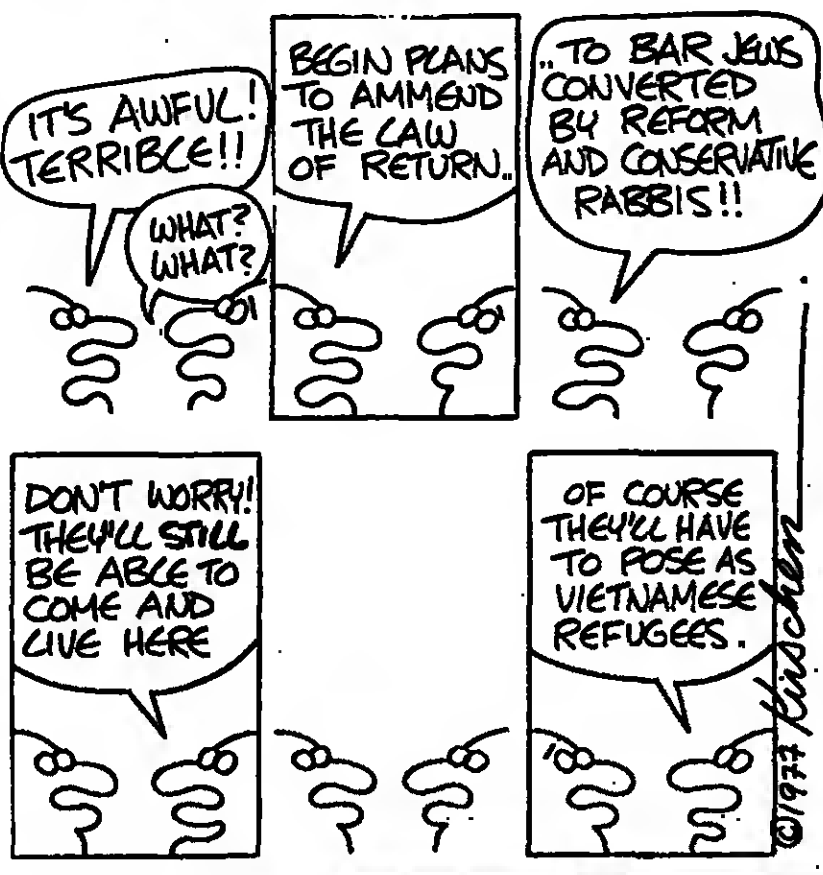
I HAVE NOT the slightest doubt that if at Rhodes, every time we stepped out of the hotel, we had had a microphone pushed under our noses or had had to face a battery of TV cameras, and so felt called upon to say something, to say anything, and (worse) to strike poses, the negotiations would have taken many more years than they did, and indeed might hardly have been possible at all or have ended in failure. If the world had known every single detail of what was being said or offered or rejected, every detail of every compromise proposal even before the other side had had a chance of weighing its reaction, the effect on the negotiations would have been wholly destructive.

The fact that these negotiations were going on at Rhodes was not a secret, but they were conducted in an atmosphere of discretion. Senator Stone was quite right to point out that "the most difficult, most long-term, most delicate" negotiations are always those at the highest levels, where positions have been staked out publicly in advance by the negotiators themselves, and where a nation is most vulnerable to losing its face.

Perhaps the U.S. Government will heed his suggestion that its most helpful role would be to bring the parties together for working-level discussions. There would be no special secret about their taking place, but they would not be hampered by the publicity (the "media bombardment") which inevitably, these days, assails meetings between heads of government or heads of state.

The author headed the Israeli delegation to the Rhodes armistice talks.

## Dry Bones



### READERS' LETTERS

#### POLLUTION IN GALILEE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We are a group of young immigrants who form the first gerin to be camped at Gush Segv in the hills of the Western Galilee. Everyone knows that the development of this area is of prime importance to Israel from an industrial as well as a security standpoint. The Jewish Agency programme for Gush Segv envisages the eventual establishment of six settlements which will be engaged in joint and individual light-industrial, non-polluting industries. The whole design of the final project has been made with the object of maintaining the natural beauty of the area, while introducing exportable industry to boost the economy.

Now the Nesher cement works, one of the worst among many pollution offenders in Haifa, has finally been given its marching orders after much public protest against its filth. Where are they going? Why, into the Western Galilee! Right into the wind path of the still budding Gush Segv plan. We understand that there has been public protest, a court case too (which the protesters lost) and Nesher has submitted its building plan: it is moving from an established residential area into an area slated for residential growth. Even if the level of the pollution were reduced 100% per cent, which not even Nesher suggests, the factory itself is

an eyesore that we don't want in our "neighbourhood."

Industrial development is an urgent priority for Israel's economy. But it is necessary for the well-being of the people of Israel, and not in spite of them. Let's keep the Western Galilee a quiet, beautiful area with clean air, and seek development outside defilement.

AYAZEL BRODNEY  
For Garin Masada

#### DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your report, "New ally director for U.S. to concentrate on shikim" (June 12), Mr. Yeshayahu Tadmor describes his goal of having the home of the allya emissary represent a model of Jewish and Israeli life. He begins his description with the words, "Each shikim with the help of his wife..."

This statement once again represents the bias which appears to be the written or unwritten rule governing the election of allya emissaries, i.e. that they must be a) men and b) married.

Considering the dismal results achieved by this select group, isn't it time to give women and single persons of both sexes the opportunity to serve as allya emissaries?

MIRIAM FELDMAN  
Ramat Gan.

#### CARMEL HOSPITAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was very much surprised to read Mr. Weintraub's letter complaining about Carmel Hospital (June 9).

The interns and residents see every patient on the ward at least twice daily. The nursing staff is around all the time. I saw him personally, examined him, and spoke to him (in English, because of his inadequate Hebrew) five or six times. Mr. Weintraub's complaint that "not once for the whole eight days did a doctor come to visit me personally; not a single word from any doctor" is really incredible.

We are very happy about the physical facilities of the new Carmel Hospital, but we are even happier of having succeeded in establishing, in a relatively short period, an atmosphere of mutual confidence and a personal approach to each patient, as evidenced by the gratitude, expressed orally or in writing, which we have been receiving ever since the hospital was opened last October.

Mr. Weintraub was certainly no exception, and I can only regret that he failed to appreciate the devotion of the whole staff.

DR. M. FREUD, HEAD  
Medical Department "A"  
Carmel Hospital

#### THE LIBERAL PARTY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — How far can the Liberal Party stretch political expediency? Is the conscience of its members not bothered by the fact that they are giving birth to a theocracy?

Liberal votes will tip the scales and history will record this. How will their friends, who are members of the Conservative and Reform movements, feel about it? It will be a sad sight to see Liberals sit on the government benches while will receive the dictates on religion from the Sages of Mea Shearim.

The logical and moral conclusion would be for the Liberals to cross the lines and form a coalition with Labour and the DMC. If they do not have the civic courage to do so, they should change the name of their party to conservative — for there is nothing liberal about it.

GAD KIRSCH  
Jerusalem.

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